Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 21 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, January 6, 1794. [Whole No. 479.]

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.

BEING deſirous of cloſing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the ſame ſhould be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any poſſible miſtake; I, the ſubſcriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any perſon or perſons, prior to the 1ſt day of July laſt, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. diw

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

Juſt publiſhed,
And to be ſold by *Stewart & Cochran*,
No. 34, South Second-ſtreet,
THE
United States Regiſter,
For the YEAR 1794;
Containing, beſides accurate and complete liſts of all the Officers in the general, and the principal Officers in the particular governments, a variety of information, uſeful for all claſſes. tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-ſtreet,
Second door below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Aſſortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.
Dec. 23. mw&ſtf

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.
December 24. mw&ſtf

NEW BOOKS.
Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS,*
imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

E. OSWALD,
No. 156, Market-Street, South,
AT the requeſt of a number of friends, propoſes publiſhing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wedneſdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if ſufficient encouragement offers
It will be publiſhed on Paper and Types equal to its preſent appearance. The ſubſcription 3½ dollars per ann.
Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, will be inſerted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Thoſe exceeding a ſquare, in the ſame proportion.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undernamed committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the diſtrict of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to ſolicit further ſubſcriptions for the ſupport of the ſchools which the ſaid ſociety have eſtabliſhed, take the liberty to repreſent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the ſchools were ſuſpended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and ſuburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admiſſion and education of poor children.

That, the neceſſity and reaſons for the eſtabliſhment of theſe ſchools are increaſed, from the circumſtance of the late diſtreſs having left a number of Orphans deſtitute of all the means of education, ſave what the hand of benevolence may adminiſter.

That, former experience has, moſt pleaſingly, verified the fondeſt hopes of the friends of this inſtitution, with regard to the progreſs and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the uſeful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the addreſs to the public, on this ſubject, publiſhed in the newſpapers of this city in the third month laſt, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both ſexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the ſociety, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving inſtruction in their ſchools, it now only remains to be obſerved, that the funds of the ſociety are greatly inſufficient to carry on their benevolent deſigns, and that the committee formerly appointed to ſolicit ſubſcriptions, conceived it neceſſary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their aſſiſtance in favor of theſe ſchools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the ſolicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earneſtly ſolicited to ſupport a charitable eſtabliſhment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual ſubſcription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is preſumed that ſo ſmall a ſum per annum cannot be better diſpoſed of, by thoſe who can afford it, than by beſtowing it as the price of the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge among the poor and friendleſs.

Subſcriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undernamed committee on behalf of the ſociety:

Peter Thompſon,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joſeph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joſeph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penroſe,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralſton,
Jeſſe Sharpleſs,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	

Jan. 1.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1793.

The Stockholders of the

BANK of the UNITED STATES, are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a General Election for Twenty-five Directors, will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 6th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the bye-laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, are hereby notified, to aſſemble in general meeting, at the ſame place, on Tueſday the 7th day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

SECOND Fundamental Article—Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year: But the Director, who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

mw&f to 6 Jan.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Inſurance Company of North America, Nov. 25, 1793.

Reſolved,

THAT no tranſfer of ſtock be made on the books of this office between the 15th day of June and the firſt Monday in July, and between the 15th day of December and the firſt Monday of January following, in each year.

Extract from the minutes,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

☞ *Terms of Subſcription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subſcriptions of perſons who reſide at a diſtance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, inſerted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—thoſe of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subſcriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-ſtreet, five doors north of the Indian Queen.*

INSTRUCTIONS

From the Conſtituted Authorities of France,
To CITIZEN GENET,
Miniſter of the French Republic, to the United States of North-America.

[CONCLUDED.]

Extract from a ſupplement to the inſtructions given to citizen Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic to the United States of America.

THE Executive Council wiſh that a new treaty, founded upon a baſis more liberal and more fraternal than that of 1778, may be concluded as ſoon as poſſible. As, however, they cannot conceal that in the actual ſtate of Europe a negociation of this kind may be ſubject to many impediments, whether brought about by ſecret manœuvres of the Engliſh miniſter and his partizans at Philadelphia, by the timidity of certain members of the federal government, who notwithſtanding their own patriotiſm have always ſhewn the ſtrongeſt averſion to every meaſure which might be unpleaſing to England, they think it right, for the preſent, that citizen Genet ſhould draw every advantage which the proviſions of the ſubſiſting treaty ſecure to the republic, until a new compact has more clearly and fully defined and enlarged them.

In this view, which exiſting circumſtances render particularly important, Citizen Genet is expreſsly enjoined to make himſelf thoroughly maſter of the ſenſe of the treaty of 1778, and to be watchful in the execution of the articles which are favorable to the commerce and navigation of the French republic, and he will endeavor to ſatisfy the Americans, that the engagements which may appear burthenſome to them are the juſt price of that Independence which the French nation contributed to acquire for them.

In the probable caſe of a maritime war Citizen Genet will employ all the means in his power to procure a religious obſervance of the 17th, 21ſt, and 22d articles of the treaty of commerce, by which the contracting parties engage freely to admit the prizes made by either of the parties from its enemies, and have renounced the right of permitting their citizens to ſerve nnder the flag of a foreigner againſt the veſſels of their reſpective nations, or even to admit into their ports the prizes of foreigners, or permit the arming or ſupplying foreign privateers.

Theſe articles are the more important in the now ſituation, as the great diſtance of the Engliſh privateers from their ports, and the difficulty of ſupplying them, will render their cruizers the more expenſive, and the return and ſale of their prizes the more precarious; while our veſſels, availing themſelves of their right, will have at their diſpoſal all the ports of the United States and the proviſions with which they abound. It would be moreover to be feared that the fitting out in American ports Engliſh armaments, or ſuch as were pretended to be ſo, would induce a number of individuals of the northern ſtates, remarkable for their boldneſs and activity, to accept of Engliſh commiſſions and diſtreſs and injure our commerce. Without doubt neither the Congreſs or the Executive power of the United States would approve a conduct ſo little conformable to the ties of friendſhip and good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the two nations; but the great extent of the Engliſh commerce in America now become free, the prodigious number of its factors and of the emiſſaries of George the III. the means of corruption, which their ſituation and their local acquaintance give them, would render theſe expeditions the more frequent as it would be ſo eaſy to deceive the vigilance of government by concealed equipments. Citizen Genet is therefore particularly enjoined to watch, by the conſuls and commercial agents, the conduct of the Engliſh in the different ports, to inſiſt rigorouſly upon the execution of the 17th, 21ſt, and 22d articles of the treaty of 1778, and to prevent in the American ports all equipments, unleſs upon account of the French nation and the admiſſion of any prize except thoſe which ſhall have been made by the veſſels of the republic. He will take to explain himſelf upon this object with the dignity and energy of the repreſentative of a great people, who in faithfully fulfilling their engagements know how to make their rights reſpected.

As ſoon as circumſtances permit efficacious negociations concerning a new treaty of commerce, Citizen Genet will not loſe ſight of ſtipulating poſitively and without reſerve for a reciprocal exemption from the duty on tonnage, avoided, under different pretences, for many years paſt by the American government, tho' expreſsly granted by the 6th article of the preſent treaty.

The mutual naturalization of French and American citizens in commercial reſpects, propoſed by Mr. Jefferſon and approved of by the Executive Council, will render this exemption from the duty on tonnage leſs offenſive for the powers claiming a participation of the ſame favor by virtue of their treaties, for the caſus federis will be entirely changed with reſpect to them.

The reciprocal guarantee of the two nations ſtipulated in the 11th article of the treaty of 1778. can be eſtabliſhed upon generous principles which have been already pointed out, and ſhall equally be an eſſential clauſe in the new treaty which will be propoſed. The Executive Council in conſequence recommend eſpecially to citizen Genet to ſound early the diſpoſition of the American government & to make it a condition, *ſine qua non*, of their free commerce with the Weſt-Indies ſo eſſential to the United States. It nearly concerns the peace and proſperity of the French nation, that a people, whoſe reſources encreaſe beyond all calculation and whom nature hath placed ſo near our rich colonies, ſhould become intereſted, by their own engagements, in the preſervation of theſe iſlands. Citizen Genet will find the leſs difficulty in making this propoſition reliſhed in the United States, as the great trade which will be the reward of it will indemnify them ultimately for the ſacrifices which they may make at the outſet, and the Americans cannot be ignorant of the great diſproportion between their reſources and thoſe of the French republic, and that for a very long period the guarantee aſked of them will be little elſe than nominal for them, while that on our part will be real and we ſhall immediately put ourſelves in a ſtate to fulfil it, in ſending to the American ports a ſufficient force to put them beyond inſult and to facilitate their communication with the iſlands and with France. Fully to inſure the ſucceſs of theſe negociations and to render nugatory in the United States thoſe ſcandalous inſinuations ſo clandeſtinely ſpread through Europe by the enemies of the republic, the Executive Council ſpecially direct Citizen Genet to adhere to the forms eſtabliſhed for official communications with the United States, between the government and foreign agents, and not to permit himſelf to take any ſtep, or make any overture, which can give umbrage to the Americans in regard to the conſtitution which they have choſen, and which differs in many ponits from the principles eſtabliſhed in France.

The emiſſaries and partizans of George III, the emigrants, and the Hiſpaniola refugees, who are found in great numbers in the principal cities of the United States, and who have already infected them with their falſehonds, will not fail to watch the miniſter of the republic and to give all his meaſures the moſt malicious conſtruction. An open and patriotic conduct can alone put him beyond the reach of calumny and miſconſtruction. The Executive Council relies in this reſpect with an entire confidence upon the prudence and known moderation of Citizen Genet.

In order that nothing may delay the concluſion of the negociations of citizen Genet with the Americans, and that he may have in his own power all the means which can aſſiſt the pains he will take in the cauſe of liberty, the Executive Counſil has given him the full powers annexed. The miniſter of the marine department will tranſmit to him a certain number of blank letters of marque, which he will deliver to ſuch French or American owners as ſhall apply for the ſame.

The miniſter at war ſhall likewiſe deliver to citizen Genet officers' commiſſions in blank for ſeveral grades in the army.

Done and agreed upon in Executive Council the ſeventeenth day of January, of the year 1793, and of the French Republic the ſecond.

(Signed)
MONGE, Preſident,
LE BRUN, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of a letter from the mintſter of the marine to citizen Genet, miniſter of the French republic to the United States.

February 8th, 1793

You will find encloſed, citizen, 300 letters of marque, which you will diſtribute to the Americans who may fit out and try their chance againſt the Engliſh, Dutch, Ruſſians, Pruſſians, and Auſtrians.

The means taken in France to regiſter them in the office of claſſes, will be ſupplied by that of regiſtering them in the chancery office of the conſulates of France, ſituate in the ports where the armed veſſels may be fitted out, or in the neareſt ports to them. You will take care to number and ſign theſe, to keep an exact regiſter, and to give me an account of the diſpoſal of them by every veſſel bound from the ports of the United States to thoſe of the republic.

I add to this encloſure twenty copies of each of the laws of the 31ſt January and 2d of February laſt.

The laws relative to the encouragements granted to prizes and to their diſtribution will be ſoon paſſed for France, I ſhall tranſmit them to you as ſoon as I receive them.

Foreign built veſſels, the entry of which had been prohibited in 1791, may for the preſent be armed in France and partake of all the advantages granted to thoſe built in the docks of the republic.

This regulation is of too much moment not to haſten you in communicating it to all thoſe, who knowing the law of 13th May 1791, may think themſelves deprived of the power of introducing their veſſels into France.

You will doubtleſs think it right to regulate your meaſures and your conduct by the prudence and diſcretion which your character requires in the exiſting circumſtances, to contribute as much as in your power to the good of the republic, the ſucceſs of its armamens, and the deſtruction of its enemies' commerce.

Signed, MONGE.

Copy of a ſecond letter from the Miniſter of the Navy to Citizen Genet, Ambaſſador of the French Republic to the United States of America.

Paris, May 28, 1793;
2d Year of the French Republic.

You will find hereunto annexed, Citizen, commiſſions for the conductors of prizes, which you will continue to diſtribute to the captains, with the letters of marque according to the numbers of captures they ſhall think they may be able to make at ſea; you will inſcribe them under the ſame number as the letters of marque, and mark the ſame number on each of the commiſſions delivered to each captain; it has been thought neceſſary to adopt this uniform method in all the maritime diſtricts, and give notice of it to the different ordonnateurs.

(Signed) DALBARADE.

Copy of the Credentials given to Citizen Genet.

In the name of the French Republic, by virtue of the law of the 19th Auguſt laſt, which confers on the Executive Council proviſionally, all the functions of the Executive power, and of the decree of the National Convention of the 21ſt September following, which continues the public authorities in force at the laſt period:

We the citizens forming the proviſional Executive Council, to the republic of the United States of North America.

Very dear, great friends and allies,

Having reſolved to appoint a ſucceſſor to citizen Ternant, miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic, reſiding with you, we have choſen citizen Genet, adjutant-general and colonel in the ſervice of the republic, to replace him in the ſame character. The proofs of zeal and patriotiſm which he has hitherto given, perſuade us, that he will conduct himſelf in a manner to render his perſon agreeable.

We pray you very dear, great friends and allies to give full credit to all he ſhall be charged to ſay to you on the part of the republic, eſpecially when he aſſures you of our diſpoſition to promote the intereſts and proſperity of the United States. We do not doubt he will give all his attention to convince you of the deſire of the French nation to bind more and more the ties of friendſhip and fraternity which ought to unite two free people formed mutually to eſteem each other, and to eſtabliſh between them the moſt perfect harmony.

Written at Paris the 30th December, 1792; the firſt year of the Republic.

The citizens forming the proviſional Executive Council of the French republic.

LE BRUN, ROLAND,
CLAVIERE, PACHE,
GARAT, MONGE.

By the proviſional Executive Council,
GROUVELLE, Secretary of the Council.

MR. FENNO,

As the following extract from a Connecticut paper contains the eſſence of the arguments which have been advanced in ſupport of the opinion, that the liberties of the United States, will ſtand or fall with the ſucceſs or failure of the preſent Revolution of France, you are requeſted to republiſh it.

ARE NOT OUR LIBERTIES AT STAKE? Did not the Britiſh Miniſter publicly declare, that it was not the French nation, but the REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES which they had adopted that he wiſhed to exterminate, and to effect this he waged war? Has he then waged war againſt the French nation only? Is it not likewiſe againſt us? Are not their principles our principles, conſequently their cauſe is our cauſe, which we truſt is the cauſe of right reaſon; which ought to be the cauſe of all men; and which is the cauſe of GOD, againſt which the kings and princes of Europe Gog and Magog are gathered together. Is it not then our immediate intereſt that this cauſe ſhould be ſupported? And if ſo, is it not our immediate and indiſpenſible duty to make uſe of the means that GOD has put in our hands to effect it. Although America is yet in a ſtate of infancy, and her reſources ſmall when compared to thoſe of the nations at war, yet in a good cauſe ſhe can do much, and even without entering into a war, ſhe can withhold her commerce, which enables Britain to carry on the war againſt us. For I take it for granted that the war is directly againſt us: and that in a moſt pointed and dangerous manner, although we ſeem not to be ſenſible of it. For it is againſt thoſe PRINCIPLES without which we ceaſe to be a nation. And if France ſhould be conquered, we have no reaſon to believe we ſhould not be attacked. For the preſent war is a war of deſpotiſm againſt freedom, and as theſe two principles are diametrically oppoſite to each other, no peace can be expected, until one or the other is exterminated. But perhaps you ſay, we fear that withholding our commerce will be the means of a war; and you dread the conſequences of it. So do I, but I dread what may likely be the conſequence of remaining neuter worſe, for I dread ſlavery; but I cannot believe that withholding our commerce will be the means of plunging us in a war. If it ſhould, JUSTICE will be on our ſide, for we ſhould be doing as we ought to do in a national way, and to do otherwiſe, would be a national evil; and is it not common for national ſins to be puniſhed with national calamities? And is war, think you, the only calamity a nation has to fear? It may be that the devoted inhabitants of Philadelphia thought the ſame; but how were they deceived?—There was a time when the Iſraelites were oppreſſed by their enemies; it was GOD's will that they ſhould be relieved by means of war; and the people were called upon to go againſt their enemies, and as it was a common cauſe, they ought all to have been willing to go. But the inhabitants of Meroz, probably fearing the calamities of a war, went not; and although thoſe that went obtained a victory, and delivered Iſrael, yet the inhabitants of Meroz, for their ſluggiſh neutrality, were curſed with a bitter curſe.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

GRATITUDE to FRANCE. This has been the text for the Boſton Chronicle writers and other incendiaries to preach againſt the proclamation of neutrality and the writers who appeared to vindicate it Our Legiſlative and corporate bodies have truly expreſſed the ſenſe of the people on this ſubject, by approving the conduct of the Preſident. The war party, however, would not allow the merit of the noble firmneſs of the chief magiſtrate in keeping our country clear from the war. Citizen Genet has publiſhed his inſtructions to clear himſelf, and thereby leaves his tools in the lurch. Thoſe inſtructions, page 2d, tell us that the conduct of the *old* government of France towards America, was the proper ſubject of *indignation* not gratitude.

The ſame inſtructions inform us of the proper meaſure of thanks due to the *new* government for the very kind intentions they entertain towards the United States.

Citizen Genet, *rejecting the myſterious ſecrecy of courts, and full of candor and frankneſs* (ſee his letter to Mr. Jefferſon of 20th December 1793) on his firſt arrival at Philadelphia, gave public aſſurances of his being a miniſter of peace: he did not expect the United States would take part in the war—it was not deſired by France, that they ſhould behold citizen *candor and frankneſs*, with peace in his mouth, and the war inſtructions in his pocket.

He had in his pocket, *three hundred* commiſſions *to diſtribute to the Americans, to try their chance againſt* (that is to rob) *the Engliſh, Dutch, Ruſſians, Pruſſians and Auſtrians*—See page 7th—We were to make *common cauſe with the French—to puniſh the invading powers, and to be protected by a ſufficient force, to put our ports beyond inſult.*

Benefits in trade were alſo to be held out as a lure to join France—A ſhare of the Weſt India trade, which at preſent is not worth a pin to herſelf, was to be on the condition *ſine qua non* that the United States would now aſſure and guarantee the Iſlands to France, (ſee page 6) Regulations of trade are alſo recommended—It is plain to the moſt careleſs obſerver, why they are timed as they are—and what is their tendency? It is a truck trade that is propoſed: a bubble in their Weſt India commerce at a future day, to engage us in war and ruin now. When they had any thing to give us, they denied it, now they have it not, they would barter it for war.

As long as it was poſſible, and longer than it was decent, our faction juſtified Genet—At laſt they gave him up, when they found he hung heavy on their cauſe, but could not help it. Then their cant was—the man is raſh and imprudent: thoſe who ſent him are wiſe, juſt and friendly. We renounce the miniſter—we cling with ten fold fondneſs to his maſters—Behold his inſtructions—They tell us, and ſo does the proverb, like man—like maſter.

C. D.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 30, 1793.

The bill making an alteration in the flag of the United States was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs, that the title thereof be, "An act making an alteration in the flag of the United States," that it be engroſſed, and that the ſecretary deſire the concurrence of the houſe of repreſentatives therein.

The petition of James and William Smith of the ſtate of Georgia, for themſelves, and in behalf of the heirs of James Smith, was preſented and read, praying for remedy and aſſiſtance in reſpect to certain loſſes ſuſtained by the Creek Indians.

On motion,

Ordered, That this petition together with the communications from the Secretary for the department of War, reſpecting Indian affairs, be referred to Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Strong, Mr. Burr, Mr. Butler and Mr. Langdon, to conſider and report thereon.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs.

Adjourned.

Tueſday, December 31.

The following written meſſages were received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his ſecretary.

United States, Dec. 30, 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I lay before you for your conſideration a letter from the Secretary of State, informing me of certain impediments, which have ariſen to the coinage of the precious metals at the mint.

As alſo a letter from the ſame officer relative to certain advances of money, which have been made on public account. Should you think proper to ſanction what has been done, or be of opinion that any thing more ſhall be done in the ſame way, you will judge whether there are not circumſtances which would render ſecrecy expedient.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 30th Dec. 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I communicate to you the tranſlation of a letter received from the Repreſentatives of Spain here, in reply to that of the Secretary of State to them, of the 21ſt inſtant, which had before been communicated to you.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſages & papers therein referred to were ſeverally read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

Mr. Rutherfurd reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Conrad Laub and others, ſtating that the Honorable Albert Gallatin, at the time he was elected a Senator of the United States, had not been nine years a citizen of the ſaid United States, as is required by the conſtitution; which report was read.

Ordered, That it lie for conſideration.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the executive buſineſs before them—after which, Adjourned.

Wedneſday, Jan. 1ſt. 1794.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Conrad Laub and others

On motion,

To poſtpone the conſideration of the report until to-morrow.

It was agreed to amend this motion by ſtriking out the woeds *to morrow*, and to inſert in lieu thereof, *Thurſday the 9th inſtant.*

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his ſecretary.

United States, Dec. 31ſt. 1793.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I now lay before you a letter from the Secretary of State, with his account of the expenditure of the monies appropriated for our intercourſe with foreign nations from the 1ſt of July 1792 to the 1ſt of July 1793, and other papers relating thereto.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to were ſeverally read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the executive buſineſs before them, after which—Adjourned.

Thurſday, Jan. 2.

The petition of James Mathers, doorkeeper to the Senate was preſented and read, ſtating the enhanced price of the neceſſaries of life, and praying further compenſation for his ſervices.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

The following motion was made and ſeconded.

Reſolved by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, two thirds of both Houſes concurring, that the following article be propoſed to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, as an amendment to the Conſtitution of the United States; which when ratified by three fourths of the ſaid legiſlatures, ſhall be valid as part of the ſaid Conſtitution. viz.

"The Judicial power of the United States ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any ſuit in law or equity, commenced or proſecuted againſt one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or ſubjects of any foreign State."

on which

A motion was made as follows,

"Reſolved, That the conſideration of this motion be poſtponed, and that the Senate will on the 10th inſtant, take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution."

Whereupon,

It was agreed to divide the motion for amendment, and the firſt clauſe was adopted, to wit.

" That the conſideration of the original motion be poſtponed" and the latter clauſe of the motion for poſtponement being amended, it was

Reſolved, That the Senate will on the 13th inſtant, take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs—Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nova-Scotia, to his friend in this city, dated November 27.

" We flatter ourſelves that ſomething important will take place in the Weſt-Indies. Twenty regiments and a ſtrong fleet are, on their paſſage there.——NO MORE Engliſh Packets go to New-York. The October Packet arrived a few days paſt at Halifax, and will return direct from thence."

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, to a gentleman in this city, dated Dec. 23d.

" By an arrival yeſterday at Salem, we are informed, that 3 of our eaſtern veſſels, bound to ſome of the Engliſh Weſt-India Iſlands have been captured by a French Privateer—carried into St. Lucia, and condemned—veſſels and cargo confiſcated; and one of the Captains has come paſſenger in the above veſſel.—We are very much alarmed here in conſequence of this and other like news."

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.

Capt Newton, from the Havanna, informs us, that a French fleet, conſiſting of two 74's and 9 frigates, were lately ſeen cruizing off Tobago, by the Britiſh ſloop of war Rattleſnake, which was chaſed by them. This is ſuppoſed to be the fleet which ſailed from New-York in October laſt, under the command of Admiral Sercy.

Captain Newton left at the Havanna, the brig five Siſters, Capt. Peck, of New-Haven, and the brig ——, capt, Mitchell, of Virginia. Three other American veſſels were alſo in that port, which had put in there from Jamaica, in diſtreſs.—The American veſſels were not ſuffered to ſell any part of their cargo at the Havanna, not even as much as would pay for their repairs.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Thurſday, December 5, 1793.

COL. Anderſon, as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the buſineſs of examining and aſcertaining the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this ſtate, by perſons under foreign authority, without the permiſſion and authority, contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate, informed the houſe that the committee were ready to report, but prior to which moved that the houſe might be cleared of ſtrangers. The houſe being accordingly cleared.

On motion, ordered, that the ſtricteſt and moſt inviolate ſecrecy be, and is hereby impoſed on each and every of the members of this houſe, on the ſubject of the report now about to be made. The members preſent having pledged themſelves accordingly, col. Anderſon reported from the committee, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read for information.

Ordered, that it be taken into conſideration to morrow.

Friday, December 6.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the houſe took into conſideration the report of the committee to whom was referred the buſineſs of examining into and aſcertaining the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this ſtate by perſons under a foreign authority, without the permiſſion and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate, which being read through, was unanimouſly agreed to. It would be here inſerted, but it is of a private nature,

On motion, ordered, that a meſſage be prepared and ſent to the ſenate, to inform that this houſe have ſome communications of great importance to make them; and as they are at preſent of a private nature, the houſe requeſt that they would appoint a committee to receive ſuch communications immediately. A meſſage was accordingly prepared and ſent to the ſenate.

The State of South Carolina,

By his excelleny WILLIAM MOULTRIE, governor and commander in chief in and over the ſtate aforeſaid.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that an armed force is now levying within this ſtate by perſons under a foreign authority, without the permiſſion, and contrary to the expreſs prohibition, of the goverment, of the United States, and of this ſtate; and whereas meaſures of this ſort, if permitted by government, muſt tend to diſturb the internal tranquility of the United States, and involve them in hoſtilities with nations with whom they are now at peace, which ſound policy requires ſhould be preſerved; and as many of the citizens of this ſtate may be induced, by the inſidious arts of the perſons acting under the foreign authority as aforeſaid, in violation of every law, as well of the United States, as that of nations to enliſt themſelves, and engage in a ſcheme ſo replete with injury to this country; I do therefore, in order to put an immediate ſtop to ſuch unlawful and pernicious practices, iſſue this my proclamation, hereby ſtrictly forbidding any perſon to enrol any of the citizens of this ſtate, and prohibiting the citizens thereof from enliſting under any officer, or other perſon, for any purpoſe not previouſly ſanctioned by the government of the United States, or of this ſtate. And I do poſitively forbid all aſſemblages of troops, unauthoriſed by government, under pain of ſuffering the penalties declared by law for ſuch offences.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the ſtate, in the town of Columbia, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, & of the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

By the governor's command.

PETER FRENEAU, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 6.

A letter from Baltimore informs that the gallant Capt. Barney, on his paſſage from Port-au-Prince with a very valuable cargo has been captured by a Britiſh frigate. Particulars in our next.

This morning about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in ſome back buildings on the South ſide of Saſſafras, near Second-ſtreet. By the uſual, alert and ſpirited exertions of the Citizens, the progreſs of the flames was arreſted, but not till ſome conſiderable damage was ſuſtained.

From the General Advertiſer of this morning—It is not to be wondered at, a correſpondent obſerves; that Mr. Jefferſon ſhould reſign. The nature of the office he filled required of him to lend his name to meaſures which militated againſt his well known principles. As Secretary of State he was charged with certain correſpondences founded on principles firſt ſettled in the Executive's council, where his influence was but trifling. To a man of his way of thinking and turn of mind it muſt have been a diſagreeable taſk to give the ſanction of his name to ſentiments which his heart muſt diſapprove.

In moſt of the European countries there are certain ſocieties who ſtroll about from town to town, and wherever they can pick up a ſtray child they educate him to their own principles, and add him to the company. A ſimilar inſtitution we hear has lately been attempted to be formed in America.—The laſt place where theſe American Gypſies were ſeen, was Charleſtown.—But luckily for the worthy inhabitants of that town, we underſtand that none of their children were kidnapped by the wandering crew: & we recommend to the inhabitants of the other towns to be upon their guard, and to keep their children out of the way of the American Strolling Gypſies.

Boſton Mercury.

From the Courier Politique, of Jan. 4.

The paſſengers who gave us the news of the capture of the Cape, being neither engineers nor mariners, are not able to inform us particularly of the manœuvres which the Spaniacds made to effect their conqueſt. But they report that the beſiged made but a feeble reſiſtance—that the American veſſels which went out before the ſquadron entered the harbor, are returned thither ſince, excepting that which has brought the news. Without doubt the firſt arrivals from St. Domingo will bring the details more circumſtantially.—

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at NEW-YORK.

Brig American Hero, Seton, Kingſton
Schr. Polly, Meech, Cape Nichole Mole

The brig Glaſgow, Hand, from New-Providence to New-York, is put into Gardner's Bay.

Captain Seton, of the brig American Hero, who arrived here yeſterday, informs, that on the 21ſt December he fell in with the brig Sophia, Capt. Price, belonging to Philadelphia, who hailed Capt. Seton, and informed him that the Sophia was then ſinking. Capt. Seton immediately hove too, and not without difficulty ſaved the crew and paſſengers—it then blowing a gale: the Sophia went down ſhortly after. He further adds, that when he left Kingſton, the town was in a very ſickly ſtate, a fever ſomething ſimilar to that which lately raged in Philadelphia, carrying off numbers, and ſuppoſed to have been brought there by ſome veſſel from Philadelphia, during the ſickneſs.

Yeſterday arrived here from Cape-Nichola-Mole, Captain Meech in the ſchooner Polly, which place he left the 10th of Dec. who informs, that all the French Weſt-India Iſlands, except Cape-Francois, and Aux-Cayes, were in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. He likewiſe informs, that ſome time before he ſailed, a report prevailed at Cape-Nichola-Mole, that Aux-Cayes had been laid in aſhes.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/
3 ditto,	10/ to 10/1.
Deferred,	11/
U. S. Bank,	11 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennſylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coaches, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coaches, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN,
3w Caſhier.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Gilleſpie, a member from North Carolina appeared and took his ſeat this day.

After reading ſeveral petitions, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull, chairman, and took into conſideration the bill for compleating and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States. This bill provides for the addition of one dollar per month to the pay of the ſoldiers from the time of the paſſing the act.

Mr. Irvine obſerved that he had heard it ſaid that the propoſed addition of one dollar was intended to raiſe the wages of the ſoldiers to bear ſome proportion to the price of labor—

He ſaid the addition of one dollar would not anſwer that purpoſe, it would not raiſe the ſoldiers' wages ſo as to induce good men to enter into the ſervice—he moved therefore to ſtrike out one dollar—for the purpoſe of inſerting two—This motion after ſome debate, was negatived—Mr. Clark then moved that there ſhould be an addition of four ounces of bread or flour and four ounces of meat to each ration.—This motion occaſioned further debate and was at length withdrawn by the mover——Mr. Irvine then moved the following amendment to the bill, in ſubſtance, that there ſhall be allowed one hundred acres of land to each ſolder at the end of three years, or when diſcharged—and a preemption for one hundred acres, provided they reſide one year in the vicinity of ſome one of the military poſts eſtabliſhed, or which may be eſtabliſhed.

This motion after ſome debate was negatived, 47 to 35.

Mr. J. Wadſworth moved an amendment providing for years half pay to the widows and orphans of ſuch officers and ſoldiers as ſhall die in the ſervice, belonging to the preſent eſtabliſhment; this amendment was agreed to without debate 39 to 34.

The committee having gone thro' with the diſcuſſion of the bill, roſe and reported it with one amendment.

The bill with the amendment was then laid on the table.

A motion was then made by Mr. Wadſworth, that a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the rations allowed to the troops in the ſervice of the United States. This was agreed to, and a committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Parker laid a motion on the table, in ſubſtance as follows: that the committee on the Algerine buſineſs, ſhould be inſtructed to report an eſtimate of the probable expence of fortifying the harbors and ſea ports of the United States; and alſo what addition ought to be made to ſupply the arſenals and magazines with arms and military ſtores.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the houſe took into conſideration the Report of the Select Committee on the memorial of Andrew G. Frauncis—the report was read by the Clerk. It was then obſerved, that as ſome confidential papers had been mentioned as neceſſary to be read, to enable the houſe to jndge of the propriety of the report, it was proper to clear the galleries—theſe papers being read it may be determined whether the report ſhould be publickly diſcuſſed or not.

The galleries were then cleared.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.

On Sunday laſt, arrived in Patapſco-river, the Brig Henrietta, Capt. Hunt, in 73 days from Havre-de-Grace, and 63 from Torbay. Capt. Hunt informs that at the time of his arrival at Havre, aſſignats were at diſcount of from eight to ten for one; but that, before he ſailed, they had riſen to three: and that the people there enjoyed uninterrupted tranquility—that previous to his leaving Torbay, the Britiſh *grand* fleet had ſailed, with 16,000 land forces on board, among which were 10 regiments of dragoons; deſtination unknown.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States.

Gentlemen,

FINDING it inconvenient to continue any longer in the Direction, I requeſt you to honor ſome other perſon with your choice at the enſuing Election, in the room of

Your moſt obedient Servant,
WILLIAM SMITH.

Cheſnut-ſtreet, Jan. 4th. 1794.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts ſtated or collected, employers ſuited with domeſtics, houſe rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—ſoldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; ſhares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depoſits—Bought, ſold, or negociated at No. 8, in ſouth Sixth-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.
December 11. d

Juſt Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN *and* GLASGOW,
And now opening for ſale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market ſtreet*,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Mancheſter ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
D'Anville's ancient geography
Memoirs of Guy Joli
Variety, a collection of eſſays
King of Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

A New Publication.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by
R. AITKEN,
No. 22, *Market ſtreet*,

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge, Vol. 3. *Price* 20*ſ in boards*

☞ The ſubſcribers are requeſted to call as above directed for the 3d vol. where may be had, complete ſetts uniformly printed.

Contents of Vol. 3*d.*

1. An eſſay on thoſe enquiries in Natural Philoſophy, which at preſent are moſt beneficial to the United States of North America. *Dr. Nicholas Collin,*
2. Conjectures concerning the formation of the earth, &c. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
3. A new and curious theory of Light and Heat. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
4. Deſcription of the proceſs to be obſerved in making large ſheets of paper in the Chineſe manner, with one ſmooth ſurface. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
5. Queries and conjectures relative to Magnetiſm, and the theory of the Earth. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
6. Explanation of a ſingular phenomenon, firſt obſerved by Dr Franklin, and not ſatisfactorily accounted for. *Mr. R. Patterſon.*
7. An account of an Earthy Subſtance found near the falls of Niagara and vulgarly called the Spray of the Falls; together with ſome remarks on the Falls. *Robert M'Cauſſin, M. D.*
8. Obſervations on the probabilities of the duration of Human Life, and the progreſs of population, in the United States of America. *William Barton, Eſq.*
9. A letter containing obſervations made at Lake Erie, on that ſingular phenomenon, by ſeamen termed looming. *Andrew Ellicot Eſq.*
10. An Account of the Sugar Maple-Tree of the United States, and of the methods of obtaining Sugar from it, together with obſervations upon the advantages both public and private of this Sugar. *Benjamin Ruſh, M. D.*
11. Memoir on the uſe of the Thermometer in diſcovering Banks, Soundings, &c. *Jonathan Williams, Eſq.*
12. An Account of the moſt effectual means of preventing the deleterious conſequences of the bite of the Crotalus Horridus, or Rattle Snake. *Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.*
13. Magnetic Obſervations, made at the Univerſity of Cambridge, (Maſſachuſetts.) *Dr. S. Willia.ms.*
14. Accurate determination of the right aſcenſion and declination of Bootes, and the Pole Star. *Andrew Ellicott, Eſq.*
15. Account of ſeveral Houſes in Philadelphia, ſtruck with Lightning, on June 7th, 1789. *David Rittenhouſe, Eſq.*
16. An Account of the effects of a ſtroke of Lightning on a Houſe furniſhed with two Conductors. *David Rittenhouſe, and Francis Hopkinſon, Eſqrs.*
17. Experiments and Obſervations on Evaporation in cold Air. *C. Wiſtar, M. D.*
18. Poſtſcript to Mr. Barton's Letter, to Dr. Rittenhouſe, of the 17, of March, 1791.
19. New Notation of Muſic. *Mr. R. Patterſon.*
20. Obſervations on the Theory of Water Mills, &c. *W. Waring.*
19. Aſtronomical Obſervations. *David Rittenhouſe.*
20. A letter relative to a method of finding the ſum of the ſeveral powers of the Sines, &c. *David Rittenhouſe, Eſq.*
21. Index Florae Lancaſtrienſis. *Henrico Muhlenberg, D. D.*
22. Inveſtigation of the power of Dr. Barker's Mill, as improved by James Rumſey, with a deſcription of the mill. *W. Waring.*
23. A Thermometrical Journal of the temperature of the Atmoſphere and Sea, on a voyage to and from Oporto, with explanatory obſervations thereon. *Jonathan Williams, Eſq.*
24. Firſt memoir of obſervations on the plants denominated Cryptogamick. *M. De Beauvois.*
25. A letter, containing obſervations on the ancient works of Art, the Native Inhabitants, &c. of the Weſtern Country. *Major Jonathan Heart.*
26. An account of ſome of the principal dies employed by the North American Indians. Extracted by the late *Mr. Hugh Martin.*
27. An account of the beneficial effects of the Caſſia Chamæriſta in recruiting worn-out lands, and in enriching ſuch as are naturally poor; together with a botanical deſcription of the plant. *James Greenway of Virginia.*
28. An account of a hill on the borders of North Carolina, ſuppoſed to have been a volcano, in a letter from a Continental officer, to *Dr. J. Greenway*, Virginia.
29. An Account of a poiſonous plant, growing ſpontaneouſly in the ſouthern part of Virginia. Extracted from a paper by *Dr. James Greenway, Virginia.*
30. Deſcription of a Machine for meaſuring a ſhip's way. *Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq.*
31. An Inquiry into the queſtion, whether the Apis Mellifica, or true Honey-Bee, is a native of America. *Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.*
32. An Account of a Comet. *David Rittenhouſe, Eſq.*
33. CADMUS or a Treatiſe on the Elements of Written Language, illuſtrating, by a Philoſophical diviſion of Speech, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing the Orthography and Orthoepy. With an Eſſay on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Said and conſequently Dumb, to ſpeak, by Wm. Thornton, M. D. Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by the Philoſophical Society, in December, 1792.——N. B. *Cadmus* is printed in a fine 8. vol. and ſold by the Publiſher hereof.
34. Obſervations on the Theory of Water-Mills. *W. Waring.*
35. An Improvement on Metalic Conductors or Lightning rods. *Mr. Robert Patterſon.* Honored with the Magellanic Premium, by an Award of the Society in December 1792.
36. An eaſy and expeditious method of diſſipating the noxious Vapour commonly found in Wells and other ſubterraneous places. *Ebenezer Robinſon, Eſq.*
37. A method of draining Ponds in level grounds. *Jeſſe Higgins.*
38. Obſervations on the ſeverity of the winter, 1779, 1780. *Rev. Matthew Wilſon.*
39. A Deſcription of a new Standard for Weights and Meaſures; in a letter from Mr. John Cooke, of Tipperary in Ireland.
40. Deſcription of a SPRING-BLOCK, deſigned to aſſiſt a Veſſel in ſailing. *Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq.* Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by an Award of the Society in December 1790.

December 20. eod2w.

ALL perſons having any demand againſt the Eſtate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford townſhip, in the State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed; are deſired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforeſaid,) Executors and Adminiſtrators of the above in order for ſettlement. And whoever is indebted to ſaid Eſtate, &c. are requeſted to make payment to the aforeſaid Adminiſtrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.
Frankford, Dec. 16. t&ſtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the MEMBERS of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH-AMERICA, That the third Inſtalment, being Two Dollars on each ſhare of the Stock, is to be paid, agreeably to the Conſtitution, on the ſecond Monday [the 13th day] of January next: And a *General Meeting* of the Stockholders is to be held on the ſucceeding day, for the purpoſe of chooſing *Fifteen Directors*, examining into the Situation of the Company's Affairs, and making ſuch additional Rules and Regulations as they ſhall judge neceſſary.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Dec. 16. tmw&ft3. 1J

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, Suſſex County. ſſ. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Public Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Townſhip of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links to a Black Oak Treecorner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, eaſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſoutherly ſide of Paquaoſte-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Griſt Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.
Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

To be Sold,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable Lot of 16

Acres of LAND, lying on the great road leading from Princeton to Trenton, 1 ½ miles from Princeton; with a tan-yard, bark-houſe, beam-houſe and currying-ſhop, a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame; a good dwelling-houſe, with an entry and two rooms on the lower floor, and three on the upper floor; a kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, and a well of water at the door; alſo, 170 bearing apple-trees, and two or three acres of watered meadow. There will be an indiſputable title given. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

MATTHEW CLARKE.
September 14, 1793. (ep4w)

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe, in Second-ſtreet Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;
BY WHICH
The Different Sciences and Arts,
are digeſted into the form of
Diſtinct Treaties or Syſtems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, Hiſtory of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagaſcar, Magic, Magnetiſm, Malts, Hiſtory of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Maſonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe trifles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awt1J.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR the benefit of thoſe who maybe concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the deſcription therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be preſented at the Treaſury on or before the firſt day of May 1794, otherwiſe they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from ſettlement or allowance." And as there may be ſeveral Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domeſtic Debt, and who wiſh to ſubſcribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving ſubſcriptions at the Treaſury, is by the Act of the United States, paſſed the ſecond of March laſt, extended to the laſt day of June, 1794.

The following is an extact from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cauſe, matter or thing, furniſhed or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwiſe, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which ſhall not be preſented at the Treaſury before the firſt day of May 1794, ſhall for ever after be barred and preſcribed from ſettlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Intereſt, Balances entered in the books of the regiſter of the treaſury commonly called regiſtered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates iſſued purſuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making proviſion for the Debt of the United States.

☞ *Gentlemen, in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers for this Gazette, are requeſted to tranſmit them to the Editor's Office.*

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.